

Hawaiian Gazette.

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HONOLULU, H. I., FRIDAY, JULY 6, 1900.—SEMI-WEEKLY

WHOLE NO. 2191.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

WALTER G. SMITH, EDITOR.

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LEWIS & COOK—(Robert Lewis, F.
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rials. Office, 414 Fort St.

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cer, 212 King St., Tel. 119. Family, plan-
tation and ships' stores supplied on short
notice. New goods by every steamer.
Orders from the other islands faithfully
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WORKS CO., Ltd.—Esplanade, Col.
Fort and Allen Sts. Hollister & Co.,
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HONOLULU IRON WORKS CO.—Mach-
inery of every description made to
order.

AMERICA'S GIFT.

A Bronze Bust for the Shakespear.
Memorial.

STRATFORD-ON-AVON, June 13.—
In behalf of the family of the late Wil-
liam Page, Sir William Treloar this after-
noon presented to the trustees of the
Shakespeare Memorial the well-known
bronze bust of Shakespeare executed by
the former president of the National
Academy of Design of New York. The
governors of the Memorial gratefully
acknowledged the gift. Mr. George
Wynham, the Parliamentary Secretary
of the British War Office, who is a
Shakespearean scholar, wrote regret-
ting his absence and saying that every
student of Shakespeare would be grate-
ful to Mr. Page's family for this in-
teresting addition to the many gifts En-
gland owes to the generous enthusiasm
of the poet's admirers in America. Sir
Henry Irving, also regretfully absent,
wrote:

"Shakespeare is one of the great
bonds of concord between the American
people and our country, and when a
new token of their homage to him
comes from the hands of a distinguish-
ed American artist, we share their
pride and gratification."

The Proper Age to Wed.

At what age should a girl marry has
the theme of innumerable discussions.
Many contend that she should never
step until she has reached the more or
less mature age of 25, while others in-
sist that the earlier she is settled the
better.

When it is all averaged it will be
found that a girl is happiest when she
marries at the right time, and the right
time is when she has found the right
man.

Of course the custom of hurrying lit-
tle girls into matrimony when they
have reached the age of 16 or 17 is out
of the question. Still, there are many
girls of 20 more fit to be married than
some at 25.

The rule does not always work well
in one direction, and the modern, well
educated, self-reliant maid does well to
marry when she finds the right man. A
good husband will help even a very
young girl to make a success of mar-
riage, but a girl of the old-fashioned
type runs a great risk of making a mis-
take both in her choice of a husband
and in the matter of marrying at all, if
she marries before 25.

The Plague Subiding.

SYDNEY, June 16.—The plague is a
diminishing quantity in Sydney, and
there is every probability of its early
extinction. Cleaning of areas of prop-
erty by Government still continues and
the crusade against rats is being kept
up. Public inoculation has been dis-
continued because of the small number
of persons who presented themselves.

One case of plague was reported late
on Friday night, June 15th. There is one
contact.

Two cases were reported on Thurs-
day evening, the 14th.
At a meeting of the Waterloo Coun-
cil called on the 14th, the sanitary in-
spector reported that to date 127 per-
sons had been supplied with rat poison.
Some thirty-three floors had been taken
up, underneath which twenty-eight
dead rats were found. Altogether 215
rats had been destroyed by poison.

Court Notes.

Charles Ah Foe has brought suit in the
Circuit Court against the Scottish Union
Insurance Company for \$1,500 insurance
on his grocery store on Maunakea street,
which was burned in the Chinatown fire.

Rev. Alexander Mackintosh applied for
naturalization as an American citizen be-
fore leaving for his old home in Scotland
on the Mowara on the Fourth.

A motion was filed yesterday by Hen-
rietta Ross, one of the defendants in Mary
C. Aldrich et al. vs. Priscilla E. Has-
singer et al., asking that Sarah A. Swin-
ton be joined as a necessary party defen-
dant.

J. A. Gilman, administrator of the es-
tate of John Phillips, has brought suit
in the Circuit Court against the S. N. Cas-
telle estate for \$2,034.30 damages for refus-
ing to pay Phillips for work done in Ma-
nos valley and on King street, Honolulu.

M. H. Pilot, United States Postoffice
inspector, made an official tour of Oahu
yesterday.

REBELLION AT AN END

So Says General Otis
in New York.

NO FILIPINO GOVERNMENT

Peace Practically Restored and
Pacification of Provinces
Proceeding Rapidly.

"The present situation in the Philip-
pine Islands, everything considered, is
eminently satisfactory," said Major-
General Elwell S. Otis in a recent in-
terview in the Independent. "The in-
surrection is a thing of the past, the
rebel army has been completely shat-
tered, its leaders killed or captured,
and all danger of another rebellion has
ceased to exist. Various parts of the
islands are still infested by armed
bands of thieves; but that these out-
laws are not actuated by any spirit of
loyalty to the Filipino cause is shown
by the fact that the natives themselves,
in many instances, have improved our
protection from their plundering
raids. Our soldiers are not on their
tired, however, and the pacification of
these robber bands will soon have been
accomplished.

"The insurrection in the group has
been over for some months, and so far
as organized resistance is concerned,
none may be expected while the gov-
ernment retains a firm hold on the new
territory. To be sure there are still in
existence a large number of robber
bands, which harass the natives as well
as the American settlers. These bands
are composed of bandits pure and sim-
ple; and the proof of this is the attacks
they make on their own people, whom
they plunder with little regard to right.
They do not stop at murder, and in
some sections the ladrones is more
dreaded than the Spanish soldier of
old, who is said to have been an ad-
equate at crime in many individual in-
stances. This, of course, is merely the
natives' side of the story.

"Not a sign, not a shadow of the so-
called Filipino government remains.
Peace has been practically restored,
and the Filipinos, as a general thing,
have returned to their trades and voca-
tions, thoroughly content to submit to
the authority of the United States.
Trade conditions in our Eastern posses-
sions are most encouraging. Confidence
is returning and business is reviving,
and a decidedly better feeling is evident
on every hand. Much remains to be
done before we can afford to rest upon
our oars; but there is every indication
that a new era is dawning for the peo-
ple of those distant islands. That the
natives will heartily welcome the
change is made evident by the manner
in which they cooperate with us in the
effort to better their condition.

"One of the most hopeful and gratify-
ing signs is that the natives themselves
are supplying us with information for
the purpose of breaking up the bands
of ladrones and robbers. We were
formerly handicapped by our inability
to obtain any information whatever
from a native. Recently the Filipinos
have begun to realize that it is to their
interest to assist us in putting an end
to the lawlessness. Within the past
three months, owing to this reason, we
have captured more arms than it was
our fortune to secure before during the
whole campaign.

"The northern provinces have been
almost entirely cleared of the Tagalos,
and the natives have hailed the coming
of the Americans with joy. The estab-
lishment of military governments will
in the near future be followed by
provincial civil governments. Reconstruc-
tion has already begun in some provin-
ces, and will shortly be inaugurated in
others. Outside of the island of Luzon
the tendency for the better is more
marked, and everybody is anxiously
awaiting the time when American
methods will operate without fear of in-
terruption. One of the most successful
experiments yet tried is the establish-
ment of courts of equity, based upon
the American system. The Filipinos
recognize this to be the most liberal re-
form yet accorded them, and are quick
to take advantage of it. Let it be de-
monstrated to them that we are to be
trusted and that our promises are not
made to be broken, and there will be
no further trouble.

"The report of the death of Aguinaldo
may or may not be true, but it is a
matter of indifference, so far as the ul-
timate result is concerned. He has
been politically dead ever since the
backbone of the rebellion was broken.
In my opinion, he never amounted to
anything, and merely served as a fig-
urehead for such men as Mabini and
Buenos, who were the real brains of
the insurrection.

"Shall we hold the Philippine Islands?
Why, of course. We must. We could
not let go of them now if we would.
They are worth all more than we have
expended on them. The Philip-
pines are immensely rich, and, from a
strictly commercial standpoint, are
bound to be a paying investment. Just
as soon as capital becomes interested,
there will be an immense amount of
trade with the islands; but this trade
may be of slow development, for the
reason that capitalists are naturally re-
luctant to invest in practically un-
known territory.

"The natives have tired of the raids
of the robbers and have in many in-
stances given up information concern-
ing the marauders. This I consider a
good sign. Much of the information
concerning the camps of these so-called
insurrectionists came from natives who
are friendly to the Americans, and who
are hoping for the speedy establish-
ment of permanent peace on the is-
lands. It took nearly two years to edu-
cate the natives in the belief that the
people of the United States meant well
toward them, and would attempt to as-
sist them in forming a civil govern-
ment, but when once it became appar-
ent that the insurgent leaders were
falsifying, the natives commenced to
show a disposition to assist the author-
ities in bringing miscreants to jus-
tice."

CHAMBERS RE-ARRANGED.

Judges Allotted New Rooms in
Judiciary Building.

There has been an entire re-arrange-
ment of the chambers of the Judges in
the Judiciary building. Former Chief
Justice Judd's chambers will be occupied
by Chief Justice Frear. Justice Perry
will have the room vacated by Chief Jus-
tice Frear, and Justice Galbraith will take
Justice Stanley's room at the extreme
mauka-Ewa corner.

Justice Whiting's old quarters will be
taken by Circuit Judge Humphreys. Judge
Silliman's room will probably be that for-
merly occupied by Justice Perry, which
Judge Stanley is using as his temporary
quarters.

The signs on some of the offices have
already been put in position and the others
will be placed on the doors of the
chambers within the next few days, so
that attorneys and others who have busi-
ness with the Judges may find them with-
out difficulty.

FIGHTING SIXTH FOR THE ORIENT

The Transport Grant Will
Convey Troops to
Nagasaki.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Nearly
five hundred troops of the "fighting
Sixth," one of the famous cavalry regiments
of the army, took possession of
the city near the Lombard street gate, on
the old parade plain at the Presidio yester-
day. They arrived early in the after-
noon from Fort Leavenworth and
Logan and Jefferson barracks. On a
water train came their horses and the
equipment they will take with them to
the Orient.

The troops now at the Presidio are
K and B, from Leavenworth, Captain
R. B. Padlock commanding; C from Log-
an, with Lieutenants C. D. Rhodes and
Warren Dean in charge, and M from
Jefferson, with Captain D. H. Jones and
Lieutenant C. Cabell. Troop D is expected
this morning and A troop, with Lieuten-
ant Colonel Theodore J. Wint, head-
quarters and band, should arrive in the
afternoon. By tomorrow two battalions
will be camped at the Presidio.

It has not yet been announced to what
place the Sixth is destined. The trans-
port Grant is to convey the battalions
to Nagasaki, and there it is possible
that orders will be received for their
service in China. The 500 horses will
cross the ocean on the transports Lee-
naw, Conemaugh and Lenox. A bat-
talion of marines, due here some time
tomorrow, will accompany the cavalry-
men.

The Sixth was organized in 1861, and
was distinguished in the Civil War. In
later years the regiment saw much
hard service on the frontier, and be-
came known as the crack Indian-fight-
ing command. During the Spanish-
American war the troops were in the
forefront of the fighting in Cuba, and
maintained their enviable reputation for
efficiency in action.

The route of the transport Grant has
been changed. Instead of proceeding
to Guam from Honolulu, she will go to
Nagasaki. The Grant will carry two
battalions of the Sixth cavalry, 234 ma-
rines and 300 recruits, and the Govern-
ment's idea is to have the vessel where
she can be reached by cable.

The Grant, Mr. Kirkpatrick is being re-
fitted in New York at a cost of \$408,000.
Work on her was begun June 6th, and
it is expected that she will sail for the
Philippines about the middle of July.
From Manila she will come here.

HANNA CONFIDENT.

Says McKinley and Roosevelt Will
Get a Big Majority.

CLEVELAND, June 23.—Senator
Hanna arrived home at noon today
from Philadelphia. He was driven di-
rectly from the station to his office in
the Perry-Payne Building, where he
spent half an hour looking over his
mail and attending to business affairs.
Mr. Hanna said he was well pleased
with the ticket nominated at Philadel-
phia and predicted the election of Mc-
Kinley and Roosevelt by an over-
whelming majority. He denied em-
phatically that he had been compelled
to make terms with Messrs. Platt and
Quay, and added that if there had been
any fight won, it had resulted in his
favor. He felt sanguine, he said, that
New York would be carried by the Re-
publicans in the coming Presidential
election. He said that President Mc-
Kinley would make no speeches during
the campaign except perhaps a few
brief talks to visiting delegations at his
home in Canton, where the Chief Ex-
ecutive will spend his vacation. Gov-
ernor Roosevelt, the Senator said,
would probably take the stump during
the campaign and deliver a number of
speeches. Mr. Hanna stated that he ex-
pects to remain in Cleveland for about
a month. He said he had not decided
as yet whether the meeting of the Na-
tional Executive Committee would be
held in Cleveland or New York.

Li's Big Bodyguard.

Li Hung Chang maintains at his own
expense a force of 9,000 soldiers as a
body-guard. The no part of the
Chinese army, and are the best paid
soldiers in the empire.

THE PRICE OF SUGAR

Williams, Dimond and
Co's Letter.

THE MARKET IS STEADY

Visible Supply is Short—Coffee and
Rice Quotations—San Fran-
cisco Notes.

THE following up-to-date sugar qua-
ntities are furnished by Williams, Di-
mond & Co., through the courtesy of
Schaefer & Co.:

San Francisco, June 26, 1900.

Dear Sir: Our last circular, per Aus-
tralia, was dated May 25.

SUGAR—Prices in the local market were
advanced May 29; again on June 14
and again today, the Western Sugar Refining
Company's list for California, Oregon
and Washington being as follows: Dom-
est, 100 lbs. barrels, 6.15c; boxes, 6.40c; cubes
(A), crushed and fine crushed, 5.90c; pow-
dered, 5.90c; candy granulated, 5.90c; dry
granulated, fine, 5.40c; dry granulated,
coarse, 5.40c; confectionery A, 5.40c;
magnolia A, 5.40c; ex. ra. C, 4.90c; golden
C, 4.80c; less usual discounts. Prices for
Nevada, Idaho, Alaska and Hawaiian
islands now quoted at 5.15c for dry granu-
lated.

BAIS—No changes until May 29, spot
sale 30c, 31c, 32c, 33c, 34c, 35c, 36c, 37c,
38c, 39c, 40c, 41c, 42c, 43c, 44c, 45c, 46c,
47c, 48c, 49c, 50c, 51c, 52c, 53c, 54c, 55c,
56c, 57c, 58c, 59c, 60c, 61c, 62c, 63c, 64c,
65c, 66c, 67c, 68c, 69c, 70c, 71c, 72c, 73c,
74c, 75c, 76c, 77c, 78c, 79c, 80c, 81c, 82c,
83c, 84c, 85c, 86c, 87c, 88c, 89c, 90c, 91c,
92c, 93c, 94c, 95c, 96c, 97c, 98c, 99c, 100c.

NEW YORK REFINED—Was advanced
to 5.50c on 20th, 5.55c on the 21st, 5.60c
on 22nd, 5.65c on 23rd, 5.70c on 24th, 5.75c
on 25th, 5.80c on 26th, 5.85c on 27th, 5.90c
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23.70c on 24th, 23.75c on 25th, 23.8

CLAIMS OF EX-QUEEN

Congress Will Settle, it is Said.

SYNDICATE MAY PURCHASE

General McCook Believes Administration Will Give Liliuokalani a Handsome Sum.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—General Edward M. McCook, a member of the famous "fighting McCook" family, who is now a guest of Charles H. Blinn at 1555 Post street, is of the opinion that as soon as the coming election is over and President McKinley is settled for another term of four years, the administration will take up the crown lands claims of Liliuokalani, the ex-Queen of Hawaii, and settle with her for a handsome sum. As General McCook is known to be a warm personal friend of Senator Mark Hanna and close to the administration, the friends of the deposed Queen are much comforted by the assurances he has given.

The interest taken by General McCook in the affairs of Hawaii's ex-Queen are due to the fact that he was the first Minister accredited by the Government of the United States to the Hawaiian court, in 1866, and during his term negotiated the first treaty of reciprocity. During his residence in Honolulu his firm attitude toward the threatened British encroachment on Hawaii undoubtedly saved the Government from some very unpleasant diplomatic complications with England.

General McCook entered the Federal army in 1860 as a private in the Kansas Legion, and after a brilliant career of five years rose to the rank of Brigadier General. He was twice appointed by President Grant as Governor of the then Territory of Colorado, and there organized a school system and an immigration board that were instrumental in development. Through his personal efforts the first railroad was built into Denver. He was the first advocate of woman suffrage. After his second term as Governor of Colorado General McCook declined the portfolio of Postmaster General, tendered to him by President Grant.

A. Hoffmeyer, a banker and capitalist of London, who has been at the Palace Hotel for several days, was former Hawaiian Minister to the Court of St. James during the reign of the late King Kalakaua. He came here from the East, it is said, with a proposition from an English syndicate to buy the crown land claims of ex-Queen Liliuokalani. This proposed syndicate deal is the result of a close study of the deposed Queen's claims, and a belief that her demands are just and will meet with the approval of the Government.

Mr. Hoffmeyer has never visited the islands, but was appointed to the position of Minister by Kalakaua on the occasion of his late Majesty's first visit to London, more than twenty years ago. He assisted materially in floating the first Hawaiian loan in London, a part of which has been assumed by this Government since annexation. Yesterday Mr. Hoffmeyer left for New York and will soon sail for London.

ENLARGED POSTOFFICE

Work Begun on the Addition to the Present Cramped Quarters.

The addition to the present cramped postoffice quarters has come at last. The excavation for the foundations was commenced yesterday morning and in two months it is expected that the new building will be ready for occupancy. The contract was let to William Dunbar, the contractor, whose bid was in the neighborhood of \$13,000. The style of architecture of the old building will be followed exactly and the same class of material used. The addition will be a full two stories in height and will extend from Bethel street to the board walk which leads from the Diamond alleyway to the postoffice area. All the space of land formerly used as a stable and back yard to the postoffice will be taken up. While not large, this will give needed elbow room for the clerks. Two large entrances in the mauka wall will connect the old and the new building, practically making the two into one. No cellar excavation is to be made, except the twenty inches required for air space. The contract was let by the Interior Department.

Hawaiian Postal Matter.

WASHINGTON, June 26.—Postoffice officials are anxiously awaiting the first returns from the Hawaiian Postal service. It is said that they have hitherto exceeded the expenditures, and that quite a neat little sum has been annually added to the exchequer of the islands on account of the postal service. Tons of postal blanks for making reports were shipped to the islands and distributed among the various offices, and United States stamps were sent as a substitute for those in use under the Hawaiian Government, which were not acceptable after June 13th, but had to be redeemed at the postoffices or traded for the new issue of stamps. There are eighty-five postoffices in the islands, the principal office being, of course, Honolulu, which is the only first-class office in the group. The others will be of the fourth grade.

Latest Sugar Prices.

NEW YORK, June 27.—Sugar—Raw, strong, fair refining, 4 3/4c; centrifugal 96 test 4 11-16c. Refined, strong, crushed, 5.20; powdered, 5.00; granulated, 5.80.

TALKS OVER THE WAVES.

Wireless Telegraph in Operation to Lanai.

The wireless telegraph station on the island of Lanai has been completed and the instruments are already in position, so that messages between Oahu and Lanai have already been sent and received by the experts who are installing the system. The system is not as yet in complete working order, however, and it will be some time before

the islands will be connected for commercial business.

The first message "first message" will be sent from Honolulu and Lanai and as the station at Lanai is on a hill it is not yet completed it will be some time before it can be sent. As this message has the first right on the wires no commercial messages will be sent over the system to Maui or Lanai until the station on Lanai is completed and the "first message" is disposed of.

BORN IN HAWAII

Charles Clark, an Old Missionary's Son, is Dead at Berkeley.

BERKELEY, June 22.—Charles Kirkridge Clark, a pioneer resident of Berkeley and San Francisco, died last evening, after a two-months' illness with cancer of the stomach.

The deceased was, perhaps, best known as the secretary and organizer of several building and loan associations in San Francisco and Alameda county.

Mr. Clark was born in the Hawaiian Islands in 1841, his father being an early missionary there, and when 22 years of age he settled in San Francisco. He then went to Oakland and finally settled in Berkeley in 1878.

TRANSVAAL NOTES.

Minor and Major War News Boiled Down.

Baden-Powell refuses to write a book. Roberts records the capture of a conveyance with 100 men.

Much rolling stock was left at Standerton by the Boers.

Lord Kitchener, aged 27, has died at Pretoria of wounds.

The Boers are worrying the British with guerrilla tactics.

Gen. DeWet's farmhouses have been burned by the British.

The Boers have 1,350 British prisoners on the Portuguese border.

The Boers in Orange River Colony are split up into small bands.

Brevet-Col. Bryan Mahon commanded the Mafeking relief column.

The transmission of cipher messages to St. Helena will not be permitted.

It is said that Kruger will make peace if allowed to stay in the country.

Large quantities of bar gold have been seized by the British in Western Transvaal.

Kruger will try and hold out until after the American elections, in hope of aid from Bryan.

A committee has been formed in Paris to advocate independence for the Boers. Many statesmen belong to it.

The Boer envoys have issued an address to the American people, thanking them for their sympathy and support.

Sir Alfred Milner wires that all the securities deposited by the American and other insurance companies have been found.

Kruger's sons, who surrendered to General Baden-Powell, have returned to their farms and are working peacefully.

Lord Roberts has abandoned humane measures toward the Boers, and is visiting stern vengeance on those who violate the rules of warfare.

The Times editorially adopts the suggestion of a correspondent that Johannesburg should be the capital of the Transvaal colony, "because the traditions of Pretoria are corrupt."

General Warren wires that the rebellion has been extinguished in the north of Cape Colony, but he does not mention the capture or dispersal of the Boer force which has been occupying that part of the country.

Sir Redvers Buller, in a dispatch to the War Office, says that among the prisoners taken to Machadodorp are Lord Antrim and Enismore, both of whom are in good health. Lord Longford was left at Reitz, and was severely wounded.

The Lourenco Marquez correspondent of the Times, telegraphing yesterday says: "The Boers are losing a large number of horses from the cold and from lack of food, and the survivors are in miserable condition. The inadequacy of the Boer commissariat is telling on the burghers."

It appears that the failure of the British to properly guard their line of communication north of Kroonstad involved disaster to a body of Basutos working on the railroad, of whom twenty were killed and 200 were made prisoners. This has had a decidedly demoralizing effect on the native mind, and a recrudescence of unrest is reported in Basutoland.

The force now available to President Kruger is estimated, officially at from 15,000 to 20,000. The Standard correspondent asserts that his sole idea is to hold out until after the American Presidential election. Mr. Kruger is reported to have issued a proclamation on June 17th, announcing that the Russians had declared war upon the Japanese, and that Great Britain must help Japan.

A LOCAL ITEM.

There are a great many of them. Every paper has its share. Statements hard to believe; harder to prove.

Statements from far-away places. What people say in New York. Public expression from California. Oft times good endorsement there. But of little service here at home. Honolulu people want local proof. The sayings of neighbors, friends and citizens.

Home endorsement counts. It is beyond dispute. This is the backing that stands behind every box of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills.

Mr. John E. Bush of Punchbowl st., this city, is attached to the Hawaiian Interpretation staff at the Supreme Court. He says: "I had kidney trouble, and, acting on the recommendation of a friend, who had tried your invaluable remedy, I got some of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills at Hollister Drug Co.'s store. They were just as beneficial to me as they had been to my friend. It is well the virtues of these pills should be made known, for they really are an excellent medicine for kidney trouble."

This is only one case in hundreds right here in Honolulu—people whom you may know—people whose statements can not be disputed.

Doan's Backache Kidney Pills are for sale by all dealers. Price 50 cents per box, or sent by mail on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Honolulu, wholesale agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Remember the name—DOAN'S—and take no other.

Lord Salisbury does not think a war on China will be necessary.

THE TERRITORY'S FIRST 4TH OF JULY

(Continued from Page 1.)

payments, which is the basis of our financial prosperity.

"If we pass for the many other good Americans who observe and will also try to point out those who more than any others have shared in the world's history, it must be to Washington, the founder of the nation, Lincoln, the emancipator, and Grant, the preserver."

At the suggestion of Chairman Smith, the audience stood during the singing of "America." The stanzas continued by Charles M. White, Mayor, and by the Rev. and Daniel Loomis were immediately followed by the singing of the first verse of the old hymn, "A voice of the nation well fitted for the music and were sung with a vim. The additional stanzas, as sung, were as follows:

All hail this natal day,
Of new Hawaii,
With glad acclaim;
Here may we, freemen,
Celebrate our birth,
Where peace, justice and law,
Her sacred name,
CLARENCE M. WHITE.

Hawaii's Isles are free,
She shares the liberty,
Let her rejoice;
With thee we now unite,
And side by side we'll fight,
For freedom and the right,
Old story waves,
MRS. M. F. R. REID.

These Isles have waited long,
For the protection strong,
Flag of the free;
Forever of Hawaii,
Bright in the sunlit sky,
Great stars banner fly,
Pride of the sea,
DANIEL LOGAN.

A potpourri of national melodies, played by the Amateur Orchestra under Wray Taylor, concluded the exercises. The committee, having the entertainment in charge were: W. R. Perry, W. R. Perry, Walter G. Smith, Edwin S. Gill, F. L. Toombs, T. McCants Stewart, Ed. Towse, Wray Taylor, C. A. Graham and Wm. J. Coelho.

GAMES AT MAKIKI.

Nearly Three Thousand on the Sunny Field Yesterday.

Between two and three thousand people thronged the sunny ball field at Makiki at 2:30 o'clock, when the field sports began. Captain Berger and the Government land were there, and they made things lively with popular matches while the crowd was assembling. Carriages lined the field while the Bereniana street cars were jammed from noon until long after the games were on. Bicyclists came to in droves and stacked their wheels under all the trees, where candy men and sellers of cooling drinks drove a thriving and popular trade with the thrifty crowd.

On the verandas of all the residences around the square, merry parties had gathered also to watch the games from afar, and to enjoy the music of the band. The games were late in starting, for Dr. Grossman, who had them in charge, failed to turn up, and Captain Sam J. Honson had at the last moment to assume the responsibility of the games.

There was a hitch, too, in the matter of the prize money, and no one was there to distribute it, so the committee will have to give out the prizes at some future party. Captain Johnson paid out of his own pocket the prize won by the little girls who contested in the children's races, trusting to the committee to repay him. As no measures had been taken to keep the crowd from the field or from the race course, and there was but one officer on the ground, there was trouble in handling the crowd from the start.

EN SANG THE HERO.

En Sang, a young Chinese student at Mills Institute, was the star performer of the day. He won the hundred-yard dash, hand, likewise the hurdle race and the half-mile running race, and was second in the high jump and the pole vault. He is an athlete of much promise, and with proper training might be a world-beater. Waiwala, a negro who has figured frequently in athletic contests of the past, did good work also, particularly in the high jump, which he won hand, 3 from En Sang. A young Chinese, who gave his name as Len Kul, won the pole vault with the credence height of 8 feet 3 inches.

A hot sun shone down on the field during the greater part of the meet, keeping a good portion of the crowd under the trees, but towards the end of the afternoon a shower that had been hanging on the mountains all the afternoon came sweeping down from Tamaia, and in a twinkling the rain was pouring in torrents. The crowd used for shelter, the few remaining events on the program being given up.

FIRST THE CHILDREN.

The early portion of the program consisted of races for the children and the young folks got lots of fun out of it. The race for 14-year-old boys was won by R. Wilcox, with C. Pereira second. E. Desha, a much older boy, crossed the finish line first, but the boys, such as a bowl of protest on account of his age, that he was disqualified. P. Cummings was the fastest of the 1-year-olds, and a tiny little Chinese boy, an Chi, was easily second.

The little girls were coy at first, but Sergeant Perry, the clerk of the course, succeeded in getting a half-dozen of them lined up for the 12-year-old race, and after that they were all eager to compete. Ellen Murray won it so easily that she walked across the tape. Brenda Wright being second. In the 14-year-old race Lydia Wagner was by far the fastest, and she came tearing down the course like a little blue and white comet, with her hair streaming behind her. Ellen Murray was second, beating out the rest after a very hard start, just before she reached the finish line. It was hard to find any little girls under 19 who thought they could run, but George Ashley took a hand and got together a bunch of little tots who made a good race of it. Margie McGuire winning, with Helen Bushnell second.

FUN IN THE POTATO RACE.

The potato race furnished lots of fun. There were not enough potatoes to give more than five boys a chance, although there were twenty who wanted to have a try for the prize money. The crowd was so closely gathered about the cleared space where the potatoes had been spread out that some of the youngsters had hard by a chance, and there was considerable squabbling over a squaring of the prize. Harry Wagner was adjudged the winner, with Harvey Chilton second. Harvey Chilton also won the foot and shoe race, and he was really the only competitor who succeeded in getting the footwear on properly and arriving at the tape in time. All the others were mired in a shoe race, or a sticking, or had mislaid their shoes, and one apprehensive contestant complained that one of the others had slipped into his shoe by mistake, and he had to wait until he got them off before

they could begin the race. The Peter Jones was awarded second prize.

EN SANG WON THE HURDLE RACE.

The hurdle race, which was the first of the series, was won by En Sang, who was a good deal of a favorite. The hurdle race was something of a fiasco. The hurdles were pieces of lumber, and the boys who were to jump over them were to jump over them in a running race. The first hurdle was a piece of lumber, and the boys who were to jump over them were to jump over them in a running race.

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Young Girls

How easy it is for young girls to go into the "decline." They eat less and less, become paler and paler and can hardly drag through the day. They are on the steady downward course. Iron does them no good; strychnine and biters all fail. They need a food that will nourish them better, and a medicine that will correct their disease.

Scott's Emulsion

is both of these, elegantly and permanently combined. The Cod-liver Oil makes the blood richer, and this gives better color to the face. The hypophosphites of lime and soda act as a strong tonic to the nerves. Soon the weight increases, the digestion improves and health returns.

At all drug stores; get and \$1.00. SCOTT & BOWNE, Chemists, N. Y. C.

BRAVES FOR KANSAS CITY.

Hawaiian Democratic Leaders Have Gorgeous Badges.

SAN FRANCISCO, June 27.—Not a berth is to be had on the overland train leaving here at 10 o'clock next Friday morning with the California and Hawaiian delegations to the Democratic National Convention at Kansas City. M. F. Tarpey, James G. Maguire and Charles Edelman of the Transportation Committee have been put to their wits' end to get accommodations for several who at first decided not to go and then changed their minds.

A prettily designed gold enameled button has been decided upon as the badge for the Hawaiians.

On the face of the button there is a picture of a Hawaiian scene, tropical, luxuriant. A mountain rises from the ocean shore, and at its base is a palm tree. At the bottom of the scene are the words in letters of gold, "Hawaiian Delegation." Around the edge of the button, circling the picture mentioned, are the words, also in letters of gold, "Dem. Nat. Convention, Kansas City, July 4th, 1900."

The delegates will arrive at Kansas City on July 2d and participate in the big parade on the night of the 3d, the eve of the opening of the convention.

At 9 o'clock next Friday morning both the California and Hawaiian delegations will assemble in the rooms of the Iroquois Club on Market street, near Fifth. They will march from there to the ferry, the Iroquois braves acting as escort with a band leading the way.

That demand for OXFORD SHOES has come. If you are caught short here is a beauty in

RUSSIA,
BLACK VICI KID,
PATENT LEATHER

Medium weight sole, tip perforated and pinked. Any toe you want.

A Swell Shoe for Swell People.

NONE BETTER,
FEW AS GOOD.

FOR SALE BY

The Manufacturers' Shoe Co.

ACME

Might mean WELA-KA-HAO but it doesn't. It is the name of a new

SELF-HEATING SAD IRON

is something new and handy to have around the house. No waiting to heat as iron on the kitchen stove. When it is needed the ACME HEATS ITS LIFE.

We have just received a lot of

Safety Razors in Sets,

Disston's Saws, a full Assortment; Sandusty Planes, Veto Grindstones, Shelf Hardware and Paraffine Candles

The Pacific Hardware Co., Ltd.

FORT STREET STORE.

Metropolitan Meat Company

NO. 507 KING ST.
HONOLULU, H. I.

Shipping and Family Butchers.

NAVY CONTRACTORS.

G. J. WALLER, Manager.

Highest Market Rates paid for Hides, Skins and Tallow. Purveyors to Oceanic and Pacific Mail Steamship Companies.

HOP BITTERS TONIC

For people in this climate.

It is a Valuable Remedy for General DEBILITY.

BILLIOUSNESS,
NERVOUSNESS,
MALARIA, ETC.

PURELY VEGETABLE.

Price \$1.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO.

AGENTS,
FORT STREET.

ACUTE CRISIS IN THE CHINESE EMPIRE

Admiral Seymour's Relief Forces Are Hemmed in.

THE FOREIGN ENVOYS LEAVE PEKING NORTHWARD BOUND

Their Fate and That of Many Christian Missionaries is Now in Serious Doubt—Means of Relief.

Briefly summed up, the situation in China was as follows on the afternoon of June 23d:

Admiral Seymour's forces, terribly harassed, were hemmed in a few miles from Peking.

Tien-Tsin was relieved from investment.

The foreign envoys had left Peking under a strong escort, going north. Possibly they will be held as hostages.

The fate of the missionaries was largely in doubt.

THE ADVANCE WARNINGS.

PHILADELPHIA, June 27.—Mrs. Oliver Clifford, who, with her husband, is connected with the Presbyterian mission at Tien-Tsin, writes under date of May 25th to her brother in this city as follows:

"We sleep now with our firearms close at hand. Ours and I each have a brace of pistols under our heads. I always have two valises packed, ready to flee at any moment, and the entire foreign population is anxiously watching for the first sign of an uprising. Last Monday morning, when the people awoke in the city, huge placards were found posted on the walls and fences, reading as follows: 'The heavens are displeased at the presence of the foreign dogs in China. The gods have decreed that there shall be no more rain in the whole kingdom until they are driven out.'"

MISSION BOARDS BEWILDERED.

NEW YORK, June 27.—The secretaries of the foreign mission boards in this city and the friends of the missionaries now in China are getting more and more bewildered as rumors multiply and cable messages more depressing than cheering, come to headquarters.

A letter from Mr. Edna G. Terry to her mother, dated April 23d, said she would sail for home at the earliest possible date. Mr. Terry, however, has not yet been heard from on her way to the United States.

The report from Che Foo, giving a list of missionaries safe there, caused the Presbyterianians some worry. Mr. Garrison of the secretary's office said:

"Not one of our missionaries is mentioned in the list, unless it is Rev. Mr. Lowry. Our Mr. Lowry is with the Rev. Walter, and he has been at Pao Ting Fu, shut off by the Boxers, we thought. We do not see why our missionaries from Peking were ordered to port, which must be Che Foo. From the fact that they have not yet reached that city."

Rev. Dr. C. C. Crogan of the American Board of Foreign Missions said of the Congregational missionaries who are reported to be safe in Che Foo:

"Dr. W. S. Ament is the superintendent of the mission at Peking, and when last heard from he was in that city. His wife and family are in this country. Miss Francis B. Patterson is of the Peking mission and the last we knew of her she was there. Rev. James H. Roberts was stationed at Kangan in the far north of China, close to the great wall. We have had great fears for him and his associates, Rev. P. Sprague and wife and Rev. Mark Williams."

Rev. Charles E. Ewing of Pao Ting Fu has sent a cable dispatch to his father-in-law, the Rev. Mr. Porter of Danvers, Mass. It said simply: "Safe."

After giving this information Dr. Crogan said:

"We are getting more and more confused as these dispatches come in. But so far as we have any knowledge, no American missionary has suffered bodily injury and there is nothing to destroy our hope that the life of each of them will be spared. Our Government seems to be doing all it can and we trust that the Lord will deliver our brethren out of the fiery furnace in which they are placed. We assume that all our missionaries are safe."

At the office of the Christian and Missionary Alliance in this city it was said that there were thirty-two missionaries north of Peking who could be reached through the use of the telegraph. None of them could be in Che Foo, for upon their arrival the headquarters here would be notified.

BRITISH OPTIMISTS.

NEW YORK, June 27.—A dispatch to the Tribune from London, dated June 25th, says:

The optimists who have been turned out in force at the House of Commons and the political clubs are talking cheerfully about China.

So marked was the reaction from depression last night that men of influence did not hesitate to say that they believed that the public had been deceived by sensational newspapermen and Chinese liars, and that as soon as communications were reopened, it would be known that the foreigners had not been murdered at Tien-Tsin; that Admiral Seymour's force had been blocked, but not cut to pieces, and that the legations had not been attacked. One view which found considerable support was that the Empress, by avoiding an open conflict with the Boxers and instructing the Generals to make common cause with them, had regained control of the situation and that the legations had escaped attack in this way and that the ministers had been escorted out of Peking and that Seymour's force had been shut out of the capital, but not in serious danger. There was little evidence in support of this theory, yet many men of good judgment were disposed to credit

it and to assume that the Empress, after making use of the regular army in dispersing the Boxers, after sympathizing with them would not oppose the entry of the foreign forces, but would appeal for Russian support and depend upon a speedy break-up of the concert through jealousies and intrigues.

The British Admiralty is a slow-going institution which has a notorious love of red tape. It was silent hour after hour yesterday, although the dispatch of the American Admiral had been published in Washington and the German Foreign Office had heard from its consulate at Che Foo that the third column had entered Tien-Tsin on the way to Peking, and that Admiral Seymour was twelve and one-half miles from that place with foreign Ministers. Owing to the sluggishness of the Admiralty in giving out dispatches, the American press is able to get official news from China in advance of the English public, since nothing is held back by the Navy Department in Washington.

Press dispatches available at midnight were meagre, but it was fairly clear that the allied forces had been greatly strengthened by French, German, Japanese and Russian troops; that the march to Tien-Tsin had not been attended with serious loss and that the plight of the foreigners which had been so serious as had been supposed. It is not known with definiteness where whether Admiral Seymour's force marched into Peking and carried the Ministers and refugees out with them or whether they were sent out under the escort of their own guards, but the opinion prevailed at midnight among well-informed members of Parliament that a catastrophe had been averted and that the military and naval forces, while not sufficient to secure permanent occupation of Peking, were adequate for the immediate protection of the foreigners in Tien-Tsin. Mr. Broderick and Mr. Balfour were closely questioned in the House of Commons respecting China, but their information was apparently second-hand. The present Government was evidently unprepared for the crisis which has arisen, but has pulled itself together and is hunting in the dark for a policy.

ESCAPE OF THE ENGINEERS.

CHICAGO, June 27.—A special to the Tribune from Victoria, B. C., says: Advice received by the Empress of India gave graphic details of the escape from Peking and Tien-Tsin of foreigners. Of all the fugitives to reach the coast none had a harder fight for their lives than the American, French and Belgian engineers, who were surrounded by the Boxers at Peng Lai, the terminus of the railway that was to run to Hankow.

When the Boxers attacked the station and the machine shops the engineers barricaded themselves in the machine shops and held the Chinese off for some time. They had several women with them, wives of some of them. These women loaded the men's rifle belts and otherwise assisted to repel the Boxers. Soon, though, the Chinese broke through the position. The shops untenable, as some of the Chinese had rushed them and set fire to a part of the building. Then they ran for it, fighting their way through the Boxers. Then they had got through the Boxer line and were making for the coast.

A number of Cossacks were dispatched to the rescue. They set out on June 2 and encountered a large crowd of Boxers forty miles from Tien-Tsin and were obliged to return, being unable to fight their way through the Boxers. The Cossacks, who numbered thirty-three, had two officers wounded.

In the meantime the engineers were between two forces of Boxers. There were thirty of them. They had taken up a position on a small hill and there they made trenches, in which they fought for three days. They were all unconscious of the party to their rear, and after their hard fighting arranged that eight should be left in the trenches to hold back the Boxers while the other twenty-two including the women and children, went on towards Peking.

They had no carts and the men carried the weaker ones when they became exhausted. The march of the fugitives to Peking was a fearful one. When some few miles from where they had been entrenched they found another party of Boxers, not so strong as the party before encountered, however, to their front, and the men formed a hollow square with the women and children in the center and dragging along, fighting and repelling the onslaughts of the Boxers, they made their way to Peking.

The Boxers of this party were without firearms, being armed only with poles armed with iron and knives and spears. They were kept at a distance by the rifles and revolvers of the railway men, who killed a number of them.

The eight heroes who were left behind to guard their retreat were slain by the Boxers. There were three Englishmen and one Italian among them; the others being Belgians and Swiss. The fugitives upon their arrival at Peking were in a terribly destitute condition.

American marines used the way of the relief party to Peking. Despite the Viceroy's edict that no foreigners should be allowed to pass Taku fort, forty United States marines landed and made their way up the river by lighter.

commanded the imperial troops, took a prominent part in the Chinese-Japanese war.

A GERMAN RUMOR.

SHANGHAI, June 27.—A German paper has an uncorroborated statement to the effect that Admiral Seymour is a killed man from Tien-Tsin with sixty-two killed and 20 wounded.

LONDON, June 27.—A special from Shanghai, dated last evening, says that communication with Admiral Seymour was opened by the Tien-Tsin relief force Sunday. Admiral Seymour was reported to be ten miles from Tien-Tsin. Three hundred of the members of his party reported sick and wounded, only a few had been killed. They were short of provisions and were returning without having rescued the legations.

ADVISES FROM FRENCH CONSUL.

PARIS, June 27, a. m.—The French Consul General at Shanghai, telegraphing under date of yesterday, announces that the allied troops have entered Tien-Tsin. He states also that the foreign Ministers have departed from Peking for the north, accompanied by a Chinese escort. It is supposed that they are headed for Shanghai Kounan, following the course of the great wall.

The telegram adds that the Viceroy of Nankin and the Viceroy of Tien-Tsin-Gucheng have requested the Consul to advise the French Government that they are protecting the interests of some of the missionaries and some of the foreign merchants in that region. A Yang Tse telegram of the same date states that the French Consul at Che Foo confirms the news of the advance of the French Tien-Tsin, and the fact that the foreign Ministers left Peking under escort.

LONDON, June 27.—A dispatch from Tien-Tsin, dated yesterday, says that the Protestant mission at Weishien was burned down by rebels.

DETAILS OF FIGHTING.

LONDON, June 27.—A special dispatch from Che Foo says:

The fight of the allied forces against the combined Boxers and the Chinese soldiery, barring the road to Tien-Tsin, opened at daybreak. One hundred and fifty Americans were among the 2,000 international troops. The Chinese soon broke under heavy shelling and then the arsenal was attacked and the guns were gradually silenced. The fight was practically over at noon.

THE DOWAGER EMPRESS OF CHINA.

According to the stories current, that old lady who says that a woman is at the bottom of every trouble is applicable to the present situation in China. The dowager empress is the actual ruler of China, the emperor being forced into a back seat, and it is one thing more than another that she would like to do is to force every foreigner out of China. It is believed she sympathizes with the "Boxers."

The keen friendly rivalry for the honor of first entering the city resulted in the Americans and British going in neck and neck.

"SEYMOUR TERRIBLY HARASSED."

BERLIN, June 27.—The German Consul at Che Foo confirmed the message from Vice Admiral Seymour, which reached Tien-Tsin Monday, saying he was then eight miles westward of that city, terribly harassed, could only hold out another two days, and had sixty-three men killed and over 200 wounded, and adds that the Admiral asked for the despatch of a relief column of 2,000 men. This column left Tien-Tsin during the morning of June 25, under Russian command.

CONFLICTING CABLEGRAMS.

LONDON, June 27, 2:06 p. m.—The cable messages from the Far East today are so far conflicting in their tenor that almost any desired view of the situation is deducible therefrom. On the whole, however, news is encouraging, and it is safe to assume that Vice Admiral Seymour and the legations, whether together or separately, will ultimately reach the coast of safety. Various reports locate the legations at divers places, but it seems agreed that they are safely away from Peking.

The latest Shanghai report says Prince Tuan, the hero of the Chinese Foreign Office (and father of the heir apparent) has sent the legations to Sian Fu under escort, and adds that Sian Fu will be the new capital in the event of Peking being occupied by the international forces.

Admiral Seymour, it is asserted, succeeded in getting a message into Tien-Tsin Monday, according to which he was then eight miles westward, terribly harassed, could only hold out another two days. He had sixty-three killed and over 200 wounded. He did not mention the Ministers or others from Peking.

It is thought at Shanghai that now that Tien-Tsin is relieved, the combined international forces will have no difficulty in reaching Peking, though it is expected it will be found that all the foreigners have already left. It is claimed that the reports as to the damage done at Tien-Tsin and the casualties among the foreign residents have been highly colored.

The exodus of Chinese from Shanghai is unabated. Every steamer is thronged and the authorities have been obliged to resort to the use of force to prevent the fugitives from overcrowding the vessels. The commander of the British first-class cruiser undaunted, however, has landed large supplies of rifles and ammunition, and guns have been placed in position at commanding points, with the result that the foreigners are confident they can overcome any attack on the settlement into which the foreigners from the out-stations are rapidly congregating.

According to a dispatch from Newchwang, the Russians here are barely able to cope with the situation. The Chinese, it appears, are burning all the railroad material, killing isolated Russians at every opportunity, and destroying the coal mines.

The St. James Gazette expressed the opinion that the "teaching America the impossibility of a great trading nation avoiding imperialism," adding: "America's experience will teach her it is not the desire to grab distant lands, but an unavoidable destiny that drives Great Britain ever forward. Washington has no choice but to protect the imperiled American citizens and having once intervened in China to protect her interests, she

will never be able to shake from her the shackles of the 'Great Eastern Empire.'"

ENVOYS SEEKING SAFETY.

WASHINGTON, June 27.—The Chinese Minister, Mr. Wu, came in the relief of the news situation this morning, with a dispatch coming in a roundabout way from Peking. The Minister's news appears to have been anticipated unofficially so far as it relates to the departure of the foreign Ministers from Peking. But the importance of his message lies in the fact that it was week after in date than any official dispatch worth its reason, except the one which the break in the line of communication on June 12. The Minister says a dispatch reached him from Peking via Sian Fu, the capital city of Shantung province. The Minister is a firm believer in the accuracy of the statements contained in his message. Secretary Day was inclined to credit the dispatch and was pleased to find that it was corroborated by the dispatch of the French Consul General in Shanghai to his own government. There were no other official dispatches in either the State or Navy Departments. Any other news of the morning was the departure of General Chaffee, who had a fleet conference with Adjutant General Corbin and then started for San Francisco, with soldiers' expenses, allowing himself just one hour to cover interruptions in his schedule between Washington and the army transport at San Francisco. Mr. Cambon called at the State Department just in advance of the Chinese Minister, but he had no advice from his own Government respecting the Chinese question.

General MacArthur notified the Adjutant General this morning of the departure of the Ninth Infantry for China. Despite all reports to the effect that at least three regiments would be placed at General Chaffee's command, Acting Secretary McElkjohn and Adjutant General Corbin assert today in the most positive terms that the Ninth Infantry is the only American troops ordered to service in China, and that while the Sixth Cavalry may go to China in the event that they are needed, their present orders only carry them as far as Nagasaki.

In the possible event that peace shall reign in China by the time of their arrival at Nagasaki, the Sixth Cavalry will proceed to their original destination in the Philippines.

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NEW ROUTE FOR CANAL

Nicaraguan Tide Route
Discovered.

JUST THE RIGHT LEVEL

Practical Results of the Work Done
By the New Canal Com-
mission.

NEW YORK, June 23.—In a letter to a personal friend at Bellefonte, Pa., Dr. G. F. Wickes, formerly physician at Bellevue Hospital, New York, and at present surgeon of the Nicaragua Canal Commission, conveys an idea of the results which may be expected of the work of the Commission. Dr. Wickes gives the interesting information that the Commission has discovered a tide-water level route for a canal across the Isthmus. The letter also shows some of the hardships and dangers which the Commission encountered.

TELEGRAMS CONDENSED.

Happenings of the World From
Coast Cities.

The Prohibitionists claim 300,000 votes. Jonian quinquity is recurring in London. Anti-expansionists may form a new party. Manitoba's wheat crop is ruined by drought. Cologne has been badly damaged by a tornado. The President has gone to Canton for his vacation. Senator Hoar says that he will support McKinley. Morocco wants arbitration in her dispute with Italy. John W. Wainwright is seriously ill with an organic disease. Forty automobiles are now in active use in San Francisco. Croker is back from Europe and thinks Bryan will win. Patrick Reddy, an eminent lawyer of San Francisco, is dead. Canada will pass a law fixing the poll tax for Chinese at \$100. Lady Randolph Churchill will wed Lieut. Cornwallis West. D. B. Hill would refuse second place on the Democratic ticket. Martin J. Russell, editor of the Chicago Chronicle, is dead. New York is forming the most powerful gas trust in the world. Richard Croker has resumed the management of Tammany Hall. Director Merriam says the census will not be completed for months. The British have bought forty batteries of Krupp field artillery. Rains have caused a loss of 75 per cent in the Georgia peach crop. The Naval Board favors three battleships with superimposed turrets. London hotels are crowded with Americans on the way to the fair. Sands, fifty miles below Cape Nome, are showing marvellous richness. The sugar advance will cost German consumers 45,000 marks annually. Pierpont Morgan's daughter, Miss Louisa, will wed H. L. Satterlee. Several Ecuadorian settlements have been sacked by Colombian troops. The moonsoon, bringing rain, has improved conditions in Western India. Arthur Pearson's new London paper, the Express, is losing £1,000 per day. Berlin celebrated, on June 23, the 50th anniversary of the birth of John Gutenberg, the inventor of printing. The Illinois Democratic platform reaffirms the Chicago platform of 1896. A powerful French fleet will engage in maneuvers in the English channel. The Duke of Westminster may wed the daughter of Mrs. Cornwallis West. There is a great boom in flaxseed at Chicago, prices going from \$1.45 to \$1.55. The British relief column at last accounts was ten miles from Coomastee. German government and municipal bonds are offered for sale in New York. Hartford House, Manchester Square, London, has been opened as a palace of art. Chairman Jones may have trouble in being re-elected Senator from Arkansas. Of 15,000 cases of cholera in India in a single week, more than 10,000 proved fatal. Count Cassini may succeed the late Count Muraviev in the Russian Foreign Office. Ninety have been killed and 400 were wounded by riots near Varna, in Bulgaria. Sir William Martin Conway heads an exploring expedition in the Bolivian Andes. Hanna predicts victory for McKinley by a large majority and claims Kentucky. Sharkey has been knocked out by Ruhlen, who now demands a fight with Jeffries. Florivanti, a noted Italian bandit, has been killed by a peasant in a forest near Grosseto. Two fatal cases of sunstroke occurred in Chicago on June 27th, and three in Pittsburgh. Brigham H. Roberts has been fined \$150 by a Utah court for unlawful cohabitation. Mrs. Adam Forepaugh, widow of the circus man, has wedded a Philadelphia bank clerk. A fictitious rumor circulated in Berlin on June 25th of an attempt on the Kaiser's life. Herr Martel, a member of the Reichstag, says Germany's next war will be with England. The "Young Turkey" party has issued a manifesto saying it is time to end the Sultan's reign. The Australian Commonwealth Bill has passed its third reading in the House of Lords. It is reported that half the American garrisons will leave Cuba within the next few weeks. Count Muraviev's death startled the French, who fear the Russian alliance may be shaken. During May and June twenty-three German Generals were retired at an average of 59 years. Nat Goodwin, the actor, took an overdose of morphine at Butte, Mont., and nearly lost his life. Bryan says if the Philippines had been treated like the Cubans there would have been no war. It was a question of hours on June

23 when the Chicago building trades strike would cease. The editor of a Prussian paper is on trial at Berlin for plotting to restore the Kingdom of Poland. The National Prohibition convention is in session at Chicago. The anti-temperance issue was prominent. Germany has loaned soldiers for harvest work in the Eastern provinces, where laborers are scarce. The American Government is said to be considering the expulsion of the Irish from the Philippines. Major Rathbone has been removed from the Cuban postal service on account of the recent frauds. Rev. D. N. T. Dowling, vicar general of the Roman Catholic arch-diocese of Chicago, died on June 27th. The remodeled cruiser Atlanta is about ready for service. She and the Kentucky may go to Europe. Thirty-five persons were killed in a train wreck on the Macon branch of the Southern Railway of Georgia. Rain in Cuba is causing yellow fever to break out in places where the disease was never before known. The London postal service is disorganized owing to the transfer of the provincial posts to new buildings. Henry Dundley, a young Englishman who ran away with a Swiss dancer, drowned himself in New York bay. An attempt will be made to reopen the case of Captain Oberin M. Carter, convicted of fraud and embezzlement. An advance of twenty-one cents in three weeks in the price of wheat has made several new Chicago fortunes. Lemuel E. Quigg charges General Grosvenor with surreptitiously changing a part of the Republican platform. The House of Lords has passed the Colonial marriage bill, which legalizes marriage with a deceased wife's sister. The Spaniard who seeks aid from "relatives in America" to recover a mythical fortune is reviving his swindle. Bryan says the Chicago platform will be reaffirmed with strong planks on trusts, imperialism, militarism and the Boers. Trouble over a boundary has led the South Dakota expansionists to annex several thousand acres of Nebraska land. A detachment of the Fortieth regiment was ambushed in Mindanao, with the loss of nine killed and thirteen wounded. River steamers in British Guiana were swept on the rocks. Many passengers were lost. Four boats went over a falls. Ex-Judge John R. Aitken of San Francisco, formerly of San Diego, is in jail at Berkeley, charged with contempt of court. An automobile has made a successful run to and from Yosemite, mounting grades of twenty per cent and meeting with no accident. Owing to the rise in wheat, the biscuit trust will advance prices half a cent a pound on most lines of soda biscuits and sweet goods. Indians are being obtained for fruit gathering in Arizona orchards. They are \$1.00 a day for apples, and they get \$1.00 to \$2.00 per day. Charles Clayton, the profligate son of a New York millionaire, has been arrested for holding a drunken revel at the death-bed of his father. Yale has conferred honorary degrees on Secretary Root, President Eaton, on Bolbit and Robert E. Spear, secretary of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions. Kentucky's State Treasurer lost the combination to his safe and a professional thief was sent for from the penitentiary, who opened the doors in thirty minutes. Three wealthy Utah men who voted for Bryan in 1896 have given Chairman Hanna \$150,000 for campaign expenses. They are H. M. Wells, Thomas Kearns and Chas. E. Loose. Mrs. Dewey has bought Big Fish Island, at Chester, Nova Scotia. The place is frequented by wealthy Americans. Mrs. Dewey will build a fine house and entertain. The wife of a Berlin mechanic named Heinrich Sokolowek threw her four children from a fourth story window and then leaped after them. The children are dead and the mother will die. The wheat harvest is blighted in the two Dakotas and Minnesota, and the crop is 150,000,000 bushels short. No amount of rain can remedy the situation. The farmers in many places are now plowing under their plighted fields. Underground electric railroad with American cars has been opened between the Bank of England and the western suburbs of London, beneath the central part of the city. Elevators reach from the streets to the platforms, eighty feet under ground. Prince Charles de Looze of Corsawa has been presumptive of one of the leading continental families and a direct descendant of the Spanish King, Charles IV., has been given half a cent damages against a London newspaper which included him in a list of alleged convicts wearing coronets. The trustees of Wesleyan University rule that women students shall not exceed 20 per cent of the whole student body. They are barred from taking degrees with the male students, or from holding class exercises with them, and they get a separate place in the catalogue. The move was made because education is weakening the resources of the University by keeping young men away.

Wireless Telegraphy.

The down-town office of the Wireless Telegraph Company will be located in the new Magoon building on the corner of Merchant and Alakea streets. A telegraph line from the Kaimuki pole station to the office in town will be put in at once making through connections with the other islands, so that the message will reach both places at once and save duplicate transmission here. Captain Rosehill and some poltergers have gone to Mahukona to place a pole in position there. Mr. Pletts was also of the party and he will attach the instruments. IS IT RIGHT FOR AN EDITOR TO RECOMMEND PATENT MEDICINES? (From Sylvan Valley News, Brevard, N. C.) It may be a question whether the editor of a newspaper has the right to publicly recommend any of the various proprietary medicines which flood the market, yet as a preventive of suffering, for Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy. We have known and used this medicine in our family for twenty years, and have always found it reliable. In many cases a dose of this remedy would save hours of suffering while a physician is awaited. We do not believe in depending implicitly on any medicine for a cure, but we do believe that if a bottle of Chamberlain's Diarrhoea Remedy were kept on hand for the purpose of the prevention of an attack much suffering might be avoided, and in many cases the presence of a physician would not be required. At least this has been our experience during the last twenty years. For sale by all druggists and dealers. Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., agents for H. L.

A Pretty Wedding

Amid clusters of blossoms of the golden shower and masses of mignonette, Miss Gertrude Louise Norris, of Cornelia, Iowa, and the Rev. Edward Bates Turner, of the faculty of Mills Institute, were united in marriage yesterday afternoon. The ceremony took place at the residence of Mr. Frank Damon, (Chaplain here, the Rev. J. Elmer Russell of the Institute officiating. The bride was attended by the Misses Ruth and Laura Turner, sisters of the groom, while the Rev. John Finney, of this city and a former classmate at Princeton University, acted as best man. The bride was given away by her brother, Mr. Edwin M. Norris, who came from Philadelphia to attend the wedding. Mr. John Waterhouse and Mr. Hugh P. Sturtevant were the ushers. The wedding took place in the large rooms and parlors of the second floor of Mr. Damon's residence, which was tastefully and appropriately decorated with flags of many nations, the latter being entirely closed in by bunting. The floral display in the main parlor was attractive and showed an originality of design, the color scheme being in yellow and white. The arched doorway was covered with mads and mignonette, from which was suspended a basket composed of ferns, white buds and lilies. At each side was a screen of greenery dotted with mignonette. Blossoms of the golden shower were scattered in every room, adding a rich yellow glow to the general ensemble of colors. As the bride entered the parlor, the Lohengrin wedding march was sung by the Mills Institute Glee Club, accompanied by Mr. Frank Damon on the piano and assisted by Mrs. Cornelia Damon and the Misses Ethel and Julia Damon. After the service of the Episcopal church was finished, uniting the bride and groom, the Rev. William M. Kincaid of Central Union church pronounced the benediction. After receiving congratulations the bride and groom left for the depot, to spend their honeymoon at Yalumba, at Haleiwa Hotel. Showers of rice, flowers and laughter followed their flight from the residence. The bride was becomingly gowned in white organdie trimmed with Valenciennes lace and she carried a beautiful bouquet of orange gardenias and mignonette. She was as charming a summer bride as Honolulu has seen. The bridesmaids were likewise attired in white organdies and carried bouquets of yellow mignonette. The bride arrived here on the steamer China, accompanied by her brother, Mr. E. M. Norris, of Philadelphia. In the party were also three generations of Mr. Turner's family, who came to be present at the marriage. They were Mrs. R. A. Crippen of Los Angeles, grandmother of the groom, and Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Turner, the Misses Ruth and Laura Turner and Master Ransom Turner, of Cornelia, Iowa. A novelty in the ceremony was that of Rev. Mr. Russell performing the ceremony. He and the groom were commended and classmates at the Union Theological Seminary of New York while Rev. J. P. Erdman and Rev. Mr. Turner graduated in the class of '98 from Princeton University. Rev. and Mrs. Turner will be at home about the middle of this month at their home on Chaplain lane.

DON'T LET THE CLOCK RUN DOWN.

"The human body," says a great physician, "is a seventy-year clock." Yes, and like all other clocks the time it will run down depends largely on how it is treated. Take the pendulum weight off the end of the wire and your clock will rattle away at the rate of half a dozen hours in one. Neglect it and it will run irregularly; now fast, now slow. Break the mainspring or a wheel, and it stops instantly. Take intelligent care of it and a good clock will serve your grandchildren as faithfully as it now serves you. There is an important difference, however, between your clock and your body. Even after your clock is completely run down and at a standstill you can wind it up and set it going again. Not so with your body. Once stopped it goes no more. We know the limits of his meaning perfectly well, yet, speaking literally, Mr. Matthew L. Brown was not "completely run down" at the time he refers to. Thankful we are, and more thankful still he is, for that. But he was frightfully near it. The pendulum beat very slowly and weakly, and the hands could scarcely be trusted to tell the true time. "About five years ago," writes Mr. Brown, "I was completely run down. I lost my appetite. I could get nothing to lie on my stomach. Sometimes I would take dizzy spells and my head would fall down, and would drop black dots before my eyes. I kept getting worse all the time. "I tried different patent medicines; they gave me no relief. I kept getting worse. I tried two of the best doctors in the place; they did me no good. I was obliged to take to my bed. "I would take faint spells and my heart would beat and flutter, and I would nearly smother for breath. I felt more like dying than living." [These fainting or sinking spells of which Mr. Brown speaks are a peculiar feature of the disease he was suffering from. Only modern physicians, and not all of them, understand their gravity or have given them the study they call for. No sensation is more alarming, none more demoralizing to the patient. While they last the angel of death seems to have folded his wings over the sufferer's pale and anxious face. The cause is a poison in the blood arising from continued fermentation of food in the stomach. It acts upon the nerves of the brain, lungs and heart as a hand might impede the pendulum of a great clock.] "I began to think," adds our correspondent, "that I never should get good again. My wife wanted me to try Mother Selge's Syrup. I said I didn't think it was any use. She went and got a bottle of Mother Selge's Syrup, and before I had taken it all I was able to go to my work. "I have taken several bottles since. I am now able to work as hard as ever. I would advise any one that is suffering as I was to try Mother Selge's Curative Syrup, and it will not be in vain. Yours truly (Signed) Matthew L. Brown, East Mapleton, March 28th, 1895. "Our friend labored under a profound attack of indigestion or dyspepsia. The symptoms he described were due to its effects upon the nervous system, and through that upon other organs. It follows that the medicine to avail him must be one having power to expel existing impurities from the blood, rouse to action the stomach and liver, render nutrition possible by means of the restored digestion, and so give new life to the whole body. "This is what Mother Selge's Syrup did for our correspondent, and does for all who appeal to it under like circumstances. It winds up the clock before the pendulum has ceased to swing. But keep an eye to that bodily clock of yours, and don't let it run so far down. In other words, the very hour you feel the first sign of illness take a dose of Mother Selge's Syrup.

FOR BABY'S SKIN SCALP AND HAIR

Something for Mothers to Think About

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